Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1377.] MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

50 Dollars Reward.

LOST, laſt evening, between eight and nine o'clock, as the ſubſcriber was going to his houſe at the Falls of Schuylkill, from the houſe of his father-in-law, Mr. Francis Stewart, in Sugar-alley, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, above Market-ſtreet,

A black POCKET-BOOK,

Containing 1190 *Dollars, in Bank-Notes*

From 1 to 100 Dollars each,

One of which was of the Branch-Bank of New-York, and ſeveral papers, ſuch as receipts and orders.—The road the ſubſcriber took, was the Falls road, croſſing at the Upper Ferry.

Whoever finds the above Pocket-Book, and returns it to the ſubſcriber at the Falls, or to his father-in-law, Mr Stewart, living in Sugar Alley, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JAMES HAFFY.

Feb. 3. §.

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennſylvania.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the directors have declared a dividend of THIRTY DOLLARS per ſhare, on the buſineſs of the laſt ſix months: which will be paid to the ſtockholders or their legal repreſentatives, after the 10th inſtant.

SAM. W. FISHER, SEC'Y.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2d, 1797. dt10th.

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will tak freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Maſter,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons regiſter, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was ſheathed 13 months ago, ſhe has juſt had a compleat out-fit, and may be ſent to ſea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for ſale on board ſaid veſſel,

27 caſks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing ſlates.
1 box ink ſtands and note preſſes.
14 bales of ſail canvaſs.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyſon, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the firſt quality.
19 tubs Quickſilver.
2 cheſts Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few cheſts Manchester goods well aſſorted in Corduroys, thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black lewing ſilk.
180 crates Queens ware well aſſorted.
10 tons ſheet lead.
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogſheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&ſtf

FOR SALE,

The ſchooner ORION,

SHE is between eighteen months and two years old; her frame is of the beſt of W. Oak; ſhe is a faithful-built veſſel—handſomely finiſhed off—and well found in every particular: is ready to receive a cargo and can be put to Sea without any expence on her Hull, ſails, or rigging. She ſtows 600 barrels, has a handſome cabin and ſteerage, and a half deck which will ſtow ſeventy-five or eighty barrels. She is a faſt ſailing veſſel—has been newly caulked, graved and painted, and put in thorough good repair in every reſpect; her inventory may be ſeen by applying to the captain on board ſaid ſchooner, laying at Mr. John Wilcocks's wharf, between Cheſnut and Walnut Street, where ſhe at any time may be thoroughly examined by thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe.

The terms of ſale may be known by applying to Samuel Smith, ſhip broker, No. 86, South Front Street.

Feb. 4. dtf.

PRINTERS

Who have inſerted Advertiſements at the requeſt of the Editor of this Paper, are deſired to forward their accounts

Jannary 30 §6t

Waſhington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from th Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raiſed for the Canal,		26,250
	5850 Prizes,		175,000
	11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
	17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(*Signed*) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

Cit of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

In order to comply with contracts, I will ſell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,

A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Frederickſburg, beginning oppoſite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-ſtreet, and running up to the croſs ſtreet leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-ſtreet. This ſquare I have laid off into 24 lots, 37 and an half feet front, and 132 back, 12 on Caroline-ſtreet, and 12 on Sophia-ſtreet. Nine of thoſe on Caroline-ſtreet I have leaſed on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaſer could enhance the value of by building ſmall houſes, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the ſpring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their coſt than large buildings. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d4w

Red Clover Seed.

Freſh red Clover Seed of the beſt quality, in bags of 5 buſhels each
Madeira wine in pipes, fit for immediate uſe
Teneriffe wine in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks
Ditto do. of firſt quality, for the uſe of private families
Coffee in hogſheads
Jamaica ſpirits
Connecticut ſoap in ſmall boxes
Window glaſs and Spaniſh ſegars, and
Two trunks of beſt patent, plain and ribbed ſilk and cotton hoſiery, for ſale by

JOHN CRAIG.

February 1 wfſ&mtf

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the Ship Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,

A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Graſs Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital [illegible] in London, and are warranted freſh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-ſtreet,

Has juſt received, per Eagle, Capt. Foſdick, via London, an aſſortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Weſtern Territory, heretofore advertiſed in the ſeveral public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not ſooner ſold.

January 4 §

Treaſury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June, 1797, to the thirty-firſt day of May, 1798, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Sanduſky Lake, and on Sanduſky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferſon; at Grenville; at Pitque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Maſſac; at any place from Fort Maſſac to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the river Miſſiſippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey.

One quart and half a pint of ſalt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles, } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Poſt Roads, will be received until the firſt day of March next inclusive:

1. From Charleſton, S. C. by Jackſonboro' and Cooſahatchy to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleſton every Tueſday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wedneſday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleſton the next Tueſday and Friday by noon.

Propoſals for this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Savannah.

2. From Cooſahatchy to Beaufort once a week—

Receive the mail at Cooſahatchy every Thurſday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Cooſahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Propoſals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Poſt-maſter General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed by contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate the alteration deſired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without ſuch alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Poſt Maſter General.

General Poſt Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1797.

Jan. 16. d6w.

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January, ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe.

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Coſſaes
Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muſlin
Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckaback Towelling
Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/3 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hoſe
Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars
A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

Cheap French China.

THE ſubſcribers finding it impoſſible to ſupply their ſtore with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will ſell at prime coſt the remaining ſtock on hand, conſiſting of

Deſſert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaſter Vaſes
Looking Glaſſes, in gilt frames,
Beſides India Japan'd Toilet Deſks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.

No. 91, South Second-ſtreet.

December 5th. tt

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thouſand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank ſome days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffenſive; travels looſe, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greateſt curioſity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be ſeen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may ſee him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be reſumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as ſoon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third ſtreet, oppoſite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnerſhip, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the buſineſs of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commiſſion merchants. They buy and ſell on commiſſion every ſpecies of ſtock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houſes and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on depoſits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatneſs and diſpatch; accounts adjuſted, and books ſettled, in the moſt correct manner. Conſtant attendance will be given. They ſolicit a ſhare of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deſerve it.

N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy obſerved.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. auguſt 27, 1796. m&wtf

FOR SALE AT WILLIAM PRIESTMAN'S

No. 15 ſouth Fifth-ſtreet,

Between Market and Cheſnut Streets,

A Quantity of Plain Gold Watches; Gold enamel'd & ornamented with pearls; Silver and metal ditto, by the firſt makers in London and Paris; a Time-Piece by Arnold; plain gold by Mudge & Dutton; ſeveral diamond and diamond & pearl lockets, rings, ear-rings, &c; about 60 lb. of Scotch thread; double barrel'd guns, in caſe, by Manton; quantity of plated table, tea, and night plated candleſticks, branches, &c. 46 volumes of Law-Books, in one lot, moſtly reports, folio, ſcarce and valuable books; books of Prints;—amongſt which are Martyn on Shells, Statue da Roſſi, Calmet's Dictionnaire de Bible, Johnſon's Poets, 75 vols. Baſkerville's Addiſon, 4 vols. Biographia Britannica, Opere de Machiavelli, Ruins of Balbec, Blair's Chronology, Plinii Hiſtorica Naturalis, Montfaucon's Antiquities, State Trials; Evelyn's Silva, Poſtlewayte's Dictionary, Rittrattii duomini illuſtri Toſcani, Oueyres de Bayle, Caracci.

January 31 §

A CARD.

If Monſieur G H. SOHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June laſt, and arrived at Boſton about the middle of Auguſt, in the ſchooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requeſted to call on Joſeph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Cheſnut-ſtreet, who will give him ſome information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

New Theatre.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,

ON MONDAY EVENING, February 6,

Will be preſented, the Hiſtorical Play of

Columbus;

Or, A WORLD DISCOVERED.

WITH NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, DRESSES AND DECORATIONS.

The muſic compoſed by Mr. Reinagle.

The proceſſions and Pageant by Mr. Byrne.

In this Play, the manners and cuſtoms of Mexico and Peru characterize the firſt diſcovered nations of America. Such deviation from Hiſtorical truth was deemed neceſſary for dramatic effect, and has enabled the author to introduce the pathetic Tale of CORA AND ALONZO, from Marmontel's *Incas*.

The PROLOGUE will be ſpoken by Mr. WIGNELL.

SPANISH PARTY.

Columbus,	Mr. *Cooper*
Alonzo,	Mr. *Moreton*
Harry Herbert,	Mr. *Wignell*
Doctor Dolores,	Mr. *Harwood*
Bribon,	Mr. *Francis*
Roldan,	Mr. *Fox*
Valverde,	Mr. *Darley*
Moſceſo,	Mr. *Bliſſett*
Captain,	Mr. *M'Donald*
1ſt Spaniard,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
2d Spaniard,	Mr. *Morgan*

INDIANS.

Orozimbo,	Mr. *Warren*
Solaſco,	Mr. *L'Eſtrange*
Catalpo,	Mr. *Warrell*
Cuto,	Mr. *J Warrell*
Cora,	Mrs. *Merry*
Nelti,	Mrs. *Francis*
Prieſteſſes of the Sun,	Mrs. *L'Eſtrange* Mrs. *Mechtler*, &c.

Indian Women.—Mrs Harvey, Mrs. Doctor, Miſs Milbourne, Miſs Oldfield Miſs L'Eſtrange, Miſs Bates, Miſs Anderſon, and M'elle Sophie.

In act 1.

A PROCESSION OF INDIANS and the firſt Landing of COLUMBUS.

In act 3.

REPRESENTATION OF A STORM AND EARTHQUAKE; With a Grand ERUPTION from a VOLCANO.

In act 4.

A MARCH of SACRIFICE, and Proceſſion to the Execution of CORA.

The whole to conclude with *A GRAND PAGEANT.*

The ſcene of the Volcano deſigned by J. Richards, Eſq. R. A. principal Scene Painter to Covent-Garden Theatre.

The reſt of the Scenery deſigned by Mr. Milbourne, and the whole executed by him and under his direction.

Machiniſt, Mr. Lenthall.

The dreſſes deſigned by Mr. Gibbons.

To which will be added,

A FARCE, called

Barnaby Brittle;

Or, A WIFE AT HER WIT'S END.

(As often performed at Covent Garden, with general applauſe.)

Barnaby Brittle,	Mr. *Bates*
Cladpole,	Mr. *Bliſſett*
Jeremy,	Mr. *Francis*
Sir Peter Pride,	Mr. *Morgan*
Lovemore,	Mr. *Fox*
Jeffery,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Mrs. Brittle,	Mrs. *Francis*
Lady Pride,	Mrs. *Metchtler*
Damaris,	Mrs. *Harvey*

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-ſtore, No. 50 High-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain riſe preciſely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

Pennſylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to ſuch Share-holders as as have not paid their aſſeſſments on their ſhares—to pay the ſame immediately to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia. They are further informed, that in default of paying the ſame within thirty days from the 4th of February, inſtant, the ſeveral forfeitures will be ſtrictly exacted, in conformity to the 21ſt article of aſſociation.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.

Feb 2. 4— §30

This Day Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,

Price three eights of a Dollar.

THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. February 4. 6t

Philadelphia, February 6.

By this day's Mails.

NEW-YORK, February 4.

By the Britiſh Packet Carteret, arrived here from Falmouth, we have received our regular files of papers to the 25th November:—Papers have been alſo received to the 1ſt of December, from which we ſhall, in addition to our extracts this day, give further details on Monday.

RATISBON, October 18.

ADDRESS *preſented to the Emperor by the Diet of Ratiſbon.*

The Diet rejoice with every good German, in ſeeing ſo great a part of the Empire delivered from the enemy, by the rapid and multiplied victories of the Auſtrian armies; and of being themſelves freed from that imminent danger with which the appeoach of the French threatened the place of their ſitting. They haſten in their firſt meeting after the vacation, to teſtify decidedly the lively intereſt which they take in the happy events and enterpriſes executed with ſuch brilliant ſucceſs under the ſkilful direction of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, a Prince already rendered illuſtrious by his heroic valour and his enlarged views, as well as by the eminent ſervices which he has performed to the German Natioa.

Perfectly convinced of the important advantages which have reſulted from the operations of the Auſtrian armies—operations which alone formed the conſtitutional preſervation of the German Empire, the Diet feel it their duty to addreſs their moſt grateful acknowledgments to his Imperial Majeſty as their generous and magnanimous defender, for the exteaordinary efforts that he has made for the general good, and humbly recommend the Empire to his gracious protection.

While the Diet make this ſincere declaration of their warmeſt gratitude, they join to it their moſt earneſt wiſhes, that Providence may beſtow on the undertakings which the auguſt chief of the Empire ſhall hereafter form, all that aid and thoſe benedictions which his beneficent and indefatigable cares merit—which are due to his paternal endeavors, for the preſervation of the Empire in general, as well as for the obtaining a juſt and permanent peace.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 16.

Note from Lord Malmeſbury in Reply to the Letter from the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, dated the 23d Brumaire, Nov. 13.

The underſigned will not fail to tranſmit to his Court the Note which he has juſt received from the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. He alſo declares, that he ſhall be in the ſituation of expediting Couriers to his court every time that the official communications which ſhall be made to him ſhall require ſpecial inſtructions.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, Nov. 14, 1796.

M. Ellis, who has been added to Lord Malmesbury's embaſſy, ſet out yeſterday for London.—It is ſaid he is ſoon to return to Paris with freſh inſtructions from his Cabinet. The negotiation will of courſe, be at a ſtand till his return. There has not been, as far as appears, any note preſented on either ſide, except what have been made public, unleſs the anſwer of the Plenipotentiary, to the demand made by Charles Delacroix, to know if he ſhould ſend a new courier to his cabinet upon every communication. We are aſſured that lord Malmesbury has anſwered he ſhould do it, when the importance of the difficulties to anſwer appeared to him to demand it. That Charles Delacroix ought not to be ſurprized at it, ſince he himſelf always takes the orders of the Directory, and never gives an anſwer without conferring with them.

We ſend to the Houſe of Auſtria the advances which England has made to us. It is now certain that the Courier, who departed from the army of Italy to Vienna, was charged with propoſals to the Emperor for a ſeparate peace, and particularly to demand a paſſport for a negociator. This paſſport appears to have been granted—for a miniſter Plenipotentiary has been named to go to Vienna. He is an Iriſhman, by the name of Clark, little known as a general, and never employed in any diplomatic character, but who has been a long time converſant in the affairs of the committee of public ſafety. Can there not be found among Frenchmen a man capable of ſhewing the republic that we are not obliged to entruſt ſo important a miſſion to a foreigner and an Iriſhman.

November 17.

A revolution has taken place in the port of Breſt: vice-admiral Villaret Joyeuſe is ſuperceded, and is ſucceeded by Morad Legall, who preceded him. What can have occaſioned ſuch a change? For the reſt, the expedition preparing at Breſt is not given up; thirty ſix tranſports with troops, ten ſail of the line, and ſeveral frigates, are ordered to be ready to ſail. We do not know the deſtination of the armament, nor can we conceive the purport of it, while we know the Engliſh have much more powerful forces at Sea.

The port of Breſt is in reſpect of money affairs in a very diſtreſſed ſtate; the different bureaus have been ſhut for this month, and there is neither money nor mandats for the officers who are obliged to ſtay at Breſt, and yet have not wherewith to live. The order for the payment of their ſalaries upon the ſame footing as the land forces, namely, a quarter in ſpecie, is not executed for want of money.

Some officess who were ſtarving, and had ſold all they had to procure daily bread, went to the intendant of the police to ſolicit payment of what had been ſo long due to them; they deſired, if they were not paid they might have the refuſal given to them in writing. The officers accordingly very innocently ſigned their petition, and all who ſigned it were immediately put in a ſtate of arreſt.—*Perlet.*

No official news has been publiſhed for ſome time, either from the Sambre and Meuſe or Rhine and Moſelle armies.

Vice admiral Martin has quitted the command of the Toulon ſquadron, and is ſucceeded by citizen Boucq, a general officer of diſtinguiſhed ability.

November 19.

A letter from Conſtantinople of the 24th of September, announces, that the Porte is decided to ſend an ambaſſador, who is to make a permanent ſtay at Paris. Ali Effendi is appointed to hold that miſſion.

On the 8th inſtant, Don Juan de Langara, commander in chief of the Spaniſh fleet, entered the road of Toulon with fifteen ſhips of the line and eight frigates, which, including the four Spaniſh ſhips and three frigates which arrived there before, makes the whole Spaniſh force in that harbour amount to nineteen ſhips of the line and eleven frigates.

The adminiſtration of Ferrara has ſuppreſſed the inquiſition, otherwiſe called the holy office.

An official letter from Cayenne, dated Prarial 20, confirms the death of Collet d'Herbois in that iſland. He left all his effects to Billaud Varennes, who lived in a ſmall town eight leagues from Cayenne, chiefly occupied in rearing parrots.

A letter from Mantua of the 29th ult. coroborates the intelligence, that Mantua is reduced to the laſt extremity.

From Straſbourg we learn, under the 10th inſt. that the army near the Khel remains quite inactive. The advanced guards, which face each other, had not for ſeveral days paſt fired a ſingle ſhot; this revives the hopes of a ſpeedy armiſtice.

LONDON, November 18.

The diſpatches received by government, from lord Malmeſbury on Wedneſday laſt, although they are not of ſuch a nature as to preſent to us the cheering proſpect of an immediate peace, are nevertheleſs calculated to keep the object within the limits of our view, and to preſerve to all parties the means of attaining the great end, provided their profeſſions are dictated by ſincerity, and their deliberations governed by wiſdom and prudence.

The note of his lordſhip to the executive directory, on receiving his freſh inſtructions, and the anſwer to it, (a correct tranſlation of which appeared in our laſt, p. 479,) are entitled to the utmoſt attention. It will appear obvious, from a peruſal of them both, that the delay which has hitherto occured in the buſineſs of the negociation is to be aſcribed, not to any reluctance on the part of the Britiſh cabinet to meet the queſtion in a fair and candid manner, or to their want of reſpect to the new order of things in France, but to the formal ſpirit of the directory, who, at the ſame time that they diſplay an evident diſpoſition to protract the negociation, and manifeſt an obvious inattention to the urgent deſire of the Britiſh plenipotentiary to enter immediately upon the ſubject of his miſſion, demand to have pointed out to them the object of reciprocal compenſation which his lordſhip has to propoſe. This proceeding amounts to nothing leſs than a refuſal on their part to afford any explanation whatever as to their views and intentions, although they call upon his lordſhip, before they conſent to treat with him, to expreſs himſelf fully upon every point.

The manner in which lord Malmeſbury's note treats the inſinuations contained in the anſwer of the directory to his firſt memorial is worthy the honor and character of the Britiſh government. His majeſty thinks it beneath his dignity to allow any reply whatever to be returned to theſe inſinuations, contenting himſelf with making the wiſe and impreſſive obſervation, "that it is neither by reproaches, as diſguſting as they are without foundation, nor by reciprocal inſults, that a ſincere wiſh to accompliſh the grand work of peace can be evinced."

The negociation, we underſtand, is again ſuſpended until the arrival of further inſtructions to lord Malmeſbury; and it is probable that the iſſue of this important buſineſs will depend, in a great meaſure, upon the nature of the next diſpatches from our cabinet, which are expected to be immediately forwarded to his lordſhip.

Extract of a letter from Bremen, Nov. 11.

"The affair of the 24th ult. has proved equally glorious to the imperial Charles as the actions of the 19th, 20, and 21ſt. The archduke attacked the enemy in their formidable entrenched poſition on the heights of Schlingen. The noble army of Conde were the firſt engaged on, that they acted nobly there can be no doubt: the battle continued nine ſucceſſive hours. The archduke was every where; his preſence gave new vigor to the heroes he commands. The French, in fine, after various proofs of obſtinate ferocity, were forced from their ſtrong hold, and fell back in diſorder, during the night, towards Caltenherberg, near which place they took a poſition

"The 25th, the archduke attempted to bring the enemy to battle, but the republicans retreated before the conqueror with the utmoſt precipitation. The foreſt of Marck on the banks of the Rhine then became their reſource. That day his royal highneſs had his head quarters at Mappach.

The 26th every preparation was made to drive the enemy out of the wood. Terrified, they made the beſt of their way to the *Tete-de-Pont* near Huningen, which they again abandoned.

"A conſiderable diſlocation is taking place in the Auſtrian army; ſome corps are aſcending, ſome deſcending the Rhine. General Hotze's diviſion has re-croſſed the river at Manheim; the bridge of boats in the environs of Philipſbourg has been carried away, when it was learnt that gen. Bournonville was marching part of his army towards the Upper Rhine; in effect, the environs of Kaiſerſlautern, Worms, Spires, and Germerſheim, were on the 1ſt inſt. infeſted by the French.

"The fort of Kehl is now the grand object of the archduke's attention; it is worthy of his valour, and no doubt is entertained of its being ſpeedily in his hands; the bombardment is begun. The enemy's entrenched camp is equal in ſtrength to that from whence they were driven before Mentz, by general Clairfait, laſt campaign. Gen. Wartenſleben is much better of his wound, and is ſtill at Carlſruhe.

"In a partial affair on the 27th, the French, ſuperior in number, forced the Auſtrians, and poſſeſſed themſelves of Bingen, which is within five leagues of Mentz; Ober and Nieder Ingelheim, of courſe, are in their hands. In that quarter the imperial out poſts extend from Alzey, by Sprendlinge and Algeſheim, as far as Galſheim, and within a league of Bingen.

"No news from Mantua, except that three gates of the fortreſs are free; from which it may naturally be inferred, that the French have been lately worſted. The 21ſt ult. general Warmſer was at Goitta: it is ſaid that the Auſtrians were that day at Verona."

Extract of a letter from the Cove of Cork, Nov. 12.

"This moment advice has been received, that the Cerberus, Capt. Drew, is now off the harbor with 3 prizes, viz. a French privateer of 12 guns, a large Jamaica ſhip of 600 tons burthen, and a large ſhip from the Cape of Good Hope, both bound to London, taken by the French and retaken by the Cerberus—ſhe chaſed another brig privateer into Sir John Warren's ſquadron—which we learn was taken by them and ſent into Falmouth.

"Admiral Kingſmill's cruizers being conſtantly at ſea, meet the ſucceſs they are ſo juſtly entitled to. No farther particulars are yet known; the Cerberus ſailed from thence the 29th ult. in company with the ſquadron under command of captain Falkner of the Diana."

November 29.

Extract of a letter from Exeter, Nov. 13.

"A general meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of Exeter was held here on the 10th inſt. and the ſtate of trade having been taken into conſideration, it was unanimouſly reſolved, That from the beginning of the war the trade of this city has labored under great and unprecedented diſadvantages and that lately, by the ſhutting of almoſt every port in Europe, to which the manufactures of this country were exported, there appears reaſon to apprehend the moſt ſerious conſequences, the laboring poor in theſe parts being generally deprived of employment by the total ſtagnation of commerce.

"The following memorial to the privy council was alſo drawn up and agreed to, and ordered to be tranſmitted to all the manufacturing towns of England:

"To the lords of his majeſty's moſt honorable Privy Council.

"The memorial of the merchants and manufacturers of Exeter and its vicinity, aſſembled at a general meeting of their chamber of commerce, for taking into conſideration the ſtate of their trade.

"The meaſures of relief which your lordſhips were pleaſed to ſuggeſt in reply to our memorial of the 25th of July laſt, having been all defeated by ſubſequent events, and the ſtate of our trade becoming every day more critical, we preſume to ſolicit your lordſhips attention to our increaſed diſtreſs.

"In the north of Italy our property is confiſcated; to the ſouth we have no longer acceſs; recent occurrences have rendered the navigation of the mediterranean ſo perilous, that we cannot be covered by any premium of inſurance which our trade will bear. The veſſels diſpatched from this port for the fair of Salerno, by the July convoy, to the amount of 100,000l. appear by the laſt advices to be ſtill at Gibralter, waiting for further convoy. The Queen of Naples, another of our veſſels worth above 40,000l. is now under an embargo at Genoa.

"To Spain and Portugal we look with extreme anxiety. The ports of the former country (a chief market of our manufactures) are not only ſhut againſt us, at a moment when our warehouſes and veſſels are filled with goods preparing for the winter conſumption; but reports of an actual ſequeſtration of Britiſh property, and a prohibition to diſcharge bills of exchange, meaſures which, if carried into effect, muſt be attended with fatal conſequences. In theſe ports alſo, many of our veſſels are embargoed with cargoes to a very great amount.

"In Germany, the operations of war render credit precarious and property inſecure. The markets of Flanders and Holland are no longer open. With the other parts of Europe and of the globe we have little intercourſe.

"To this confiſcation of our property, detention of our funds, and annihilation of our trade, is added an extraordinary embarraſſment ariſing from a failure of the uſual facilities of credit.

"Your lordſhips need not be informed that the trade of this port conſiſts in the exportation of woollen goods, manufactured in this city and throughout the county of Devon; a ſuſpenſion therefore, of our exports, eſpecially under the circumſtances, we have enumerated, puts an entire ſtop to the induſtry of theſe parts; and the diſtreſſes of our labourers, already very great, muſt ſoon become extreme.

"Under the preſſure of theſe evils we conceive we are diſcharging a duty in preſenting this memorial, that your lordſhips may be aware of our ſituation.

(Signed) EDMUND GRANGER, Chairman."

Exeter, Nov. 10, 1796"

Accounts from Liſbon by the laſt mail ſay, that the council of war has iſſued ſeveral decrees ordering the filling up of each regiment of artillery and marines to 1200 men. Every regiment of infantry is likewiſe augmenting to 983 men, and the cavalry to 903. A new legion of light troops is alſo raiſing; and the auxiliary thirds are in future to be looked upon as regiments of militia for their reſpective provinces, and their captains to rank as colonel. Don Rodriga Condriko, late Plenipotentiary at Turin, is appointed Miniſter of Marine.

The French general Garnier has written to Bunapare, informing him that the Barbets, or Piedmonteſe robbers are totally defeated and diſperſed; that Freron, their chief, is killed; and that no day paſſes without the ſhooting of ten or twelve of them.

Count Naſſau Corroy, a friend of Vander Noot, is arreſted; he was a member of the eſtates of Brabant, and Preſident of the war department in the revolution of 1790. He is ſaid to have correſponded with ſeveral other perſons, in various parts of the Low countries, to effect a counter-revolution; ſome of them have been apprehended at Antwerp.

The hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg, the intended conſort of our Princeſs Royal, was at Vienna on the 1ſt of the preſent month, where it was expected that the buſineſs of which his ſerene highneſs was the negociator with the imperial cabinet, would occupy three or four weeks at leaſt.

Admiral Sir James Wallace, governor and naval commander in chief of Newfoundland, is returned from that ſtation, where he left all ſafe on the beginning of laſt month, when the weather began to be very cold, and portended a rigorous ſeaſon. It now appears that reports had very greatly exaggerated the damage done by the French ſquadron under Richery.

Yeſterday a council of the cabinet miniſters was held at Lord Grenville's office, at which ſome further inſtructions for Lord Malmeſbury were made out. Mr. Hunter, ſen. is the bearer of them to his lordſhip: he ſet out on his journey this morning.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Nov. 16.

"Arrived this morning the ſhip Friendſhip, Capt. Black, with a cargo of wheat from the Cape of Good Hope, from whence ſhe brought paſſengers and diſpatches. She was captured on the 25th ult. by la Voiture, French privateer, of 14 guns and 100 men, after an action of 40 minutes, in which lieut. Fitzgerald, of the 95th regiment, was unfortunately killed by a muſket ball, which paſſed through his head; and retaken on the 4th inſt. by the Cerberus frigate, captain Drew, belonging to admiral Kingſmill's ſquadron.

"The Friendſhip left the Cape on the 2d of Auguſt. The diſpatches were thrown overboard during the action, and ſunk.

"Capt. Black reports, that another Cape ſhip, with wheat and rice, had beat off the privateer which captured the Friendſhip.

"Arrived a ſmall French cutter privateer, called le Hirondelle, of four guns, prize to the Cerberus frigate, which ſhip was left in chace of another privateer when the above left her.

"This morning a very hard gale of wind came on at ſouth weſt, and continued with great violence until noon. The Vengeur French privateer, (late the King George packet,) prize to the Santa Margaretta frigate, which arrived here yeſterday from Cork, parted her cables in Cat-water, and was driven on ſhore in Deadman's bay, where her maſts were cut away, and great part of her ſtores taken out. The weather became more moderate this afternoon, and ſhe is got off without having received any material damage in her hull.

"A large loaded brig is alſo on ſhore in Fireſtone bay, and a fiſhing ſmack under Teat's Hill.

"The Santa Magaretta and Crane in the Sound, rode out the gale very well.

"Arrived the Florette Commercium, ander American colors, laden with brandy and wine, from Bourdeaux, ſuppoſed to be bound to Hambro.' Soon after ſhe arrived, three of her crew quitted her, and gave information to the lieutenant of the Santa Margaretta commanding the Buonaparte French privateer, prize to that ſhip, that her cargo was wholly French property; on which he boarded, and took poſſeſſion of her as a prize.

"The remains of the Amphion are hauled to the Yard, below the Hibernia of 110 guns, building, where ſhe is to be broke up."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 17.

"This afternoon arrived the ſquadron under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, with a French merchant brig, prize to the ſaid ſquadron.

"Laſt night, in a heavy gale of wind the Corvette prize to the Melampus, was driven on ſhore on the Spit, and had her rudder beat off. She this morning was got off, and is come into the harbour.

"This day the Roebuck cutter brought into Portſmouth, and lodged in the cuſtom-houſe, about 200 caſks of ſpirits, which were taken laſt night in a cutter off the Iſle of Wight."

Extract of a letter from Weymouth, Nov. 17.

"This day arrived in Portland Road, from the Weſt Indies, his Majeſty's frigate Beaulieu, Captain Skinner, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir H. C. Chriſtian K. B. The Beaulieu ſailed from Martinique the 3d of Oct. at which time the iſlands were in a tranquil ſtate, and the following ſhips and veſſels of war at anchor in Fort Royal Bay:

Queen	98	Vice Ad. Sir H. Parker Capt. M. Dobſon
Prince of Wales	98	Rear Ad. H. Harvey Capt. J. Harvey
Vengeance	74	—— T. M. Ruſſel
Valiant	74	—— E. Harvey
Thunderer	74	—— J. Bowen
Carnatic	64	—— Jenkins
Expedition cutter		Lieut. R. Lilburne

"Rear Ad. Bligh in the Brunſwick arrived at Fort Royal on the 22d of September, and ſailed again on the 28th with the trade for St. Domingo.

"Admiral Chriſtian landed here, and ſet off immediately for London."

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, Nov. 16.

"Information having been received on Tueſday that a French privateer had given chace to two London traders belonging to this port, and fired at one, but that a collier in company giving her a gun, ſhe thought proper to ſheer off; his majeſty's hired armed cutter, captain Henry Paſcall, immediately proceeded in queſt of her, and yeſterday we had the pleaſure to ſee her brought into theſe roads. She proves to be the Bold Beggar of Dunkirk (had on her ſtern the Polly of Weymouth), and carries two carriage guns, 20 muſkets, beſides cutlaſſes, and 28 men."

His majeſty's ſhip Truſty of 50 guns, captain Osborn, now at Sheerneſs, is under orders to ſail for the Cape of Good Hope, with lord Macartney and his ſuite. His lordſhip has completed every neceſſary arrangement for his departure.

Thurſday the powder-mills at Hounſlow were again blown up. There were two exploſions, the firſt took place about 12 o'clock, and the ſecond directly afterwards in conſequence of one of the corning houſes having taken fire. The ſhocks were ſeverely felt within a mile or two round the neighborhood, and ſix unfortunate men loſt their lives.

November 22.

On Saturday evening Mr. Ellis, who accompanied Lord Malmeſbury to Paris as his confidential friend, arrived in town with diſpatches from his lordſhip. He came from Boulogne in the Union Packet, by which are alſo received the Paris gazettes to the 5th inſt. inclusive.

Theſe papers contain the ſequel of lord Malmeſbury's correſpondence with the miniſter for foreign affairs. Mr. Ellis is come to London for further inſtructions, and yeſterday went to Mr. Pitt's at Holwood, where he paſſed the day. He will return immediately to Paris.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Note addreſſed by Lord *Malmeſbury* to the miniſter for the department of foreign affairs.

"The underſigned does not heſitate a moment to anſwer the two queſtions which you are charged to propoſe to him on the part of the Executive Directory.

"The memorial preſented this morning by the underſigned propoſes, in expreſs terms on the part of his majeſty the king of Great-Britain, to compenſate by

proportionate reſtitutions, the arrangements which France will have to agree to in order to ſatisfy the juſt claims of the allies of the king, and to preſerve the political balance of Europe.

"Before this principle is formally approved of, or another propoſed on the part of the Executive Directory, which may equally ſerve as a baſis of the negociation for a general peace, the underſigned cannot be authorized to point out the objects of reciprocal reſtitution.

"As to the proof of the pacific diſpoſitions which his majeſty the emperor and king teſtified towards the French government at the opening of the campaign, the underſigned contents himſelf to repeat the following paſſage from the note of Baron Degelmann, of the 4th of laſt June—

'The warlike operations ſhall by no means prevent 'his Imperial majeſty from being conſtantly diſpoſed 'to concur, according to any form of negociation 'which may be adopted by the belligerent powers, in 'the diſcuſſion of ſuch means as may be proper to put 'a period to the further effuſion of human blood.'

"This note was preſented after the armiſtice had been broken off.

"*MALMESBURY.*

"Paris, 12th Nov. 1796."

Anſwer of the miniſter of the department of foreign affairs to the preceding note.

"The underſigned is charged by the Executive Directory to declare to you, in anſwer to your ſecond note of yeſterday, that he has nothing to add to the anſwer which has been addreſſed to you. He is further charged to aſk of you, whether, on every official communication between you and him, it will be neceſſary for you to diſpatch a courier for the purpoſe of receiving ſpecial inſtructions.

"CH. LACROIX."

Letter addreſſed to the miniſter for the department of foreign affairs by Lord *Malmeſbury*, envoy of the Britiſh cabinet.

"The miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty requeſts the miniſter for the department of foreign affairs to inform him, whether he ought to conſider the official note which he received from him laſt night as the anſwer to that which Lord *Malmeſbury* delivered yeſterday morning by order of his court, to the miniſter of the department of foreign affairs. He deſires this explanation, that he may not retard the departure of his courier to no purpoſe.

(Signed) "*MALMESBURY.*

"Paris, 13th November, 1796."

Anſwer of the miniſter for the department of foreign affairs, to the preceding letter from Lord *Malmeſbury*.

"The underſigned miniſter for the department of foreign affairs declares to Lord *Malmeſbury*, plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty, that he is to conſider the official note preſented to him yeſterday, as the anſwer to that which Lord *Malmeſbury* delivered to him on the ſame day.

"CH. LACROIX.

"The 23d Brumaire, 5 year (17th Nov.")

Second letter from Lord *Malmeſbury* to the miniſter for the department of foreign affairs.

"Lord Malmeſbury has juſt received the anſwer of the miniſter for the department of foreign affairs, wherein he declares that the official note tranſmitted to him yeſterday is to be conſidered as the anſwer to that which Lord Malmeſbury delivered to him on the morning of the ſame day.

"Lord Malmeſbury will this day tranſmit it to his court.

"Paris, 13th Nov. 1796."

On the above correſpondence, Perlet's journal makes the following obſervations—

"There is ſtill, as may be ſeen, the ſame refuſal on the part of our miniſtry to anſwer the firſt queſtion of the Engliſh plenipotentiary, "Is the principle of compenſation to be adopted, or rejected? and, in caſe of rejection, what is to be ſubſtituted for it?

"We cannot conceive the motives of ſo ſtrange a policy. It ſeems to us, however, that, until a formal explanation has been given upon this general principle, there cannot exiſt a right to demand of Lord Malmeſbury an exact deſignation of the objects of reciprocal compenſation. We are ſorry to agree, on this ſubject, with the Engliſh note; but this agreement is not a motive for concealing truth. Do not the plaineſt good ſenſe and the moſt natural reaſoning point out, in fact, this conduct? Why do not the Directory make known the motive which induced them to deviate from it ſince it is certain they have ſome motives? After having exclaimed ſo much againſt the antient etiquette, and what is called the diplomatic routine, ſhall we, for an affair of form and uſeleſs reſerve, riſk, at every moment the breaking off the negociation, and the extinction of the hope of peace? What a fine thing, in a negociation of this ſort, is the conceited trifling of a man, who, becauſe he is juſtly reproached with having uttered nonſenſe, appears reſolved to ſpeak no more! How can the Directory avoid ſeeing, that inſenſibly, and in ſpite of them, we are tending to that point at which nothing will remain for him but to order the departure of the Engliſh agent from France; and that, if the Court of London, as is very poſſible, is inſincere, it can deſire nothing more ardently than thus to place on its own ſide all the appearances of pacific intentions, in order to conciliate the opinion of Europe, to make the war popular, and to raiſe the public ſpirit in England? How can they be ignorant that, by ſuch harſh nnd inſignificant anſwers as they permit to be given in their name by their Miniſter they put all the advantage of the negociation on the ſide of Lord Malmeſbury: and that, notwithſtanding the low flatteries of the Redacteur, the public begin to believe, that, although England may not be very eager to conclude a peace, the Directory are more evidently careleſs about it, notwithſtanding the ſad ſituation of our finances, and the diſtreſs of our marine. Why do they not ſay, that the ſkill of Lord Malmeſbury, and the ignorance of our negociator, may equally concur to obtain credit for this dangerous opinion?

"It is with regret we are obiged to publiſh theſe reflections, the diſcloſure of which is, perhaps, not without ſome inconvenience. But all puſillanimous conſiderations ought to vaniſh before the grand intereſt of the country; and ſince the Directory perſiſt in giving their confidence to a Miniſter univerſally decried, ſince they are ſcarcely ſurrounded by any other than revolutionary brawlers, who flatter them in order to govern in their name, who deceive them, and who remove with the greateſt care, all thoſe who long experience, important ſervices, talents, and wiſe and reaſonable patriotiſm might be ſo uſeful to them, and ſpare them many faults and regrets, it is neceſſary to convey to them through the Journals the formidable cry of the public opinion and the truth which their flatterers ſo induſtriouſly conceal from them, at the riſk of bringing on their ruin, if to them ſhould one day be imputed the continuance of the war, and all its neceſſary miſeries."—*Journel de Perlet.*

By the above correſpondence it will be ſeen that our Miniſters have acted with the utmoſt firmneſs and candor, only requiring that the enemy ſhould agree to ſome ſettled principle of negociation, while the Directory have conſtantly equivocated, and obſtinately forborne either to accede to the principle ſuggeſted by our Court, or to propoſe any principle of their own, as a ſubſtitute.

Lord Malmeſbury's miſſion may now be conſidered as drawing to a ſpeedy termination. It appears, by the official notes which have paſſed between his Lordſhip and M. de Lacroix, ſubſequently to thoſe publiſhed in our laſt, that the Executive Directory perſiſt in their determination neither to recognize the juſt principle of negociation propoſed by his Majeſty, nor to offer any other in its ſtead, which may ſerve as a baſis on which to negociate a general peace; that is, they refuſe to anſwer this reaſonable and neceſſary queſtion of the "Engliſh Plenipotentiary, "Is the principle of re-"procal compenſations to be adopted as a baſis, or "rejected? and in caſe of rejection, what is to be "ſubſtituted for it?" After ſuch a refuſal, we can no longer hope for Peace from the preſent negociation. The Directory, by their conduct on this occaſion, have ſhewn that their temper is as intractable as their profeſſions are inſincere; and the world muſt be convinced from what has paſſed, that the ſolicitude of the Britiſh Government for the reſtoration of peace has been puſhed to a degree that borders on humiliation. The people of France will not fail to ſee the anxiety of Great Britain to terminate the effuſion of human blood, and to diſcover the ſanguinary and remorſeleſs ſpirit of their own rulers.

Lord Malmeſbury has fully anſwered the queſtion of M. de Lacroix, reſpecting the diſpoſitions manifeſted by the Emperor at the commencement of the preſent campaign.

The State Paper delivered by Baron D'Engleman the Emperor's Miniſter at Baſil, to M. Barthelemi, the French Plenipotentiary there, on the 4th of June laſt, appears from the above official correſpondence, entirely to have eſcaped the recollection of the Executive Directory. This we believe to be the fact, and the advantage which the delivery of that paper at Baſil, and the manner in which it has been lately introduced have given to the Britiſh negociator, (independent of the ſincerity, candour and ſpirit of the Britiſh Miniſtry) ſeems to have irritated and inflamed the minds of the Directory in a very great degree. The publicity now given to the delivery of that paper on the part of the Emperor, has made a very ſtrong impreſſion upon the minds of the people of France, and their eager deſire for peace, almoſt upon any terms, is now mingled with diſtruſt and diſaffection towards their own Miniſters, as being, from authentic proofs the only perſons who impede the ſpeedy reſtoration of that bleſſing.

That the diſpoſition of the people of France for peace is ardent and ſincere, every thing tends to prove, and they by no means poſſeſs that inveterate hoſtility to the Engliſh which the ephemeral rulers of ſucceeding factions have, for their own purpoſes, been eager to repreſent. The French people, worn out by foreign war and domeſtic deſpotiſm, ſigh for the return of peace, of which they ſpeak as the only relief from their miſeries; and ſhould, from the perſonal views of the preſent rulers in France, the exiſting negociation fail in producing peace, we ſhall not be ſurpriſed to ſee the return of lord Malmeſbury the immediate ſource of a formidable inſurrection, not only in Paris, but in many of the adjoining departments.

November 23.

Admiralty Office, November 11.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Copy of a letter from Captain Bowen, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Terpſichore, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Gibraltar the 23d of October, 1796.

Judging it to be proper that my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty ſhould be acquainted as ſoon as poſſible with the capture of a Spaniſh frigate by his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, I herewith incloſe you a copy of my letter to the commander in chief, giving an account of the action; and I requeſt you will be pleaſed to lay the ſame before their lordſhips.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Bowen, of his majeſty's ſhip Terpſichore, to admiral Sir John Jarvis, K. B. commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, dated at Gibraltar the 23d of October, 1796.

On the morning of the 13th inſt, at day-light, we diſcovered a frigate to windward, ſtanding towards us: about eight I could perceive her making every preparation for battle, and was then apparently in chaſe of us. Our ſituation altogether was ſuch as to prevent my being overdeſirous of engaging her. Out of our ſmall complement of men, we had 30 at the hoſpital, and we had more than that number ſtill on board in our ſick convaleſcent liſts, all of whom were dangerouſly ill or extremely weak. We were ſcarcely out of ſight of the ſpot where we knew the Spaniſh fleet to have been cruiſing only two days before; and, in fact, we had ſtood on to look for them, with a view of aſcertaining their movements. A ſmall Spaniſh veſſel, which we conjectured to be a ſort of tender, was paſſing us, ſteering towars Carthagena, ſo that I could hardly flatter myſelf with being able to bring the frigate off in the event of a victory, or of even eſcaping myſelf, if diſabled. On the other hand, it evidently appeared that nothing but a flight and ſuperior ſailing could enable me to avoid an action; and to do that from a frigate apparently not ſo much ſuperior to us, except in point of bulk, would have been committing the character of one of his Majeſty's ſhips more than I could bring myſelf to reſolve on. I therefore continued ſtanding without any alteration of courſe.

Having, with infinite ſatisfaction and comfort to myſelf, commanded the Terpſichore's crew for two years and a half, through a pretty conſiderable variety of ſervices, I well knew the veteran ſtuff which I had ſtill left in health to depend upon for upholding the character of Britiſh ſeamen, and I felt my mind at eaſe as to the termination of any action with the frigate in ſight only.

At half paſt nine ſhe came within hail, and hauled her wind on our weather beam; and as I conceived ſhe only waited to place herſelf to advantage, and to point her guns with exactneſs, and being myſelf unwilling to loſe the poſition we were then in, I ordered one gun to be fired, as a trier of her intention. It was ſo inſtantaneouſly returned, and followed up by her whole broadſide, that I am confident they muſt have done it at the ſight of our flaſh. The action of courſe went on, and we ſoon diſcovered that her people would not, or could not, reſiſt our fire. At the end of about an hour and forty minutes, during which time we had twice wore, and employed about twenty of the laſt minutes in chaſe, ſhe ſurrendered. At this period ſhe appeared moſt entirely diſabled, and we had drawn up cloſe alongſide, with every gun well charged and well pointed. It was nevertheleſs, with conſiderable difficulty that I prevailed on the Spaniſh Commander to decline the receiving of ſuch a broadſide by ſubmitting; and from every thing which I have ſince learned, the perſonal courage, conduct, and zeal of that officer, whoſe name is Don Thomas Ayald, was ſuch during the action, notwithſtanding the event of it, as reflects on him the greatſt honour, and irreſiſtibly impreſſes on my mind the higheſt admiration of his character. After (from the effects of our fire) all his booms had tumbled down, and rendered his waſte guns unſerviceable, all the ſtanding rigging of his lower maſts ſhot away, and I believe nearly every running rope cut through, and a great number of his people killed and wounded, he ſtill perſevered (though he could rally but few of his men) he defended his ſhip, almoſt longer than defence was juſtifiable. Had there been the ſmalleſt motion in the ſea every maſt muſt inevitably have gone by the board.

Our loſs (which will appear by the incloſed liſt) has been leſs than could have been expected; but our maſts, ſails, and rigging were found to be pretty much cut up.

The ſpirited exertions of every officer, man and boy, belonging to the ſhip I command, as well in the action as in the ſecuring two diſabled ſhips, and bringing them inſtantly off from a critical ſituation by taking the prize in tow, and by their inceſſant labour ever ſince, will, I truſt, when their ſmall number is conſidered, place them in a light ſuperior to any praiſe which I could beſtow. I am even unwilling to ſpeak of the particular conduct of any of the officers, but the talents diſplayed by the Firſt Lieutenant (Devonſhire) who was but juſt out of our ſick liſt, during the action, added to his uncommon fatigue in taking care of the prize, and the very able manner in which he conducted and prepared to defend her, entitles him to this diſtinction, and proves him highly deſerving of the recommendation you gave him, with his appointment in the Weſt-Indies. And although I had rather any other perſon ſhould obſerve the conduct of a brother of mine in action, and ſpeak of it afterwards, yet I feel it my duty, as Captain of the ſhip, to ſtate, that I thought Mr. Bowen's (the Second Lieutenant) conduct was particularly animating to the ſhip's company, and uſeful, from the great number of guns which he ſaw well pointed in the courſe of the action; added to which, from the abſence of the firſt lieutenant on board the prize, the labouring oar of this ſhip has fallen on him; and, in my mind, the taſk we have had ſince the action has been infinitely more arduous than that of the action itſelf.

The name of the prize is the Mahoneſa, carrying on the main deck 26 Spaniſh twelves, (weighing eighteen ounces more than our's) eight Spaniſh ſixes on the quarter-deck, and a number of braſs cohorns, ſwivels, &c.; had on board 275 men, beſides ſix pilots, qualified for the Mediterranean as high as Leghorn, and to be put on board admiral Langara's fleet, which ſhe had been ſent from Carthagena to look for. She was built in 1789 at Mahon, is of very large dimenſions, meaſuring 1113 tons and a half Spaniſh, was before the action in complete good condition, and is conſidered by the Spaniſh officers the faſteſt ſailor, and one of the beſt conſtructed, and, what they attach conſiderable importance to, the handſomeſt frigate in their navy.

Both the frigates have this moment anchored in ſafety. I am, &c. R. BOWEN.

An account of the killed and wounded in the action between his Majeſty's ſhip Terpſichore, and the Spaniſh frigate Mahoneſa, on the 13th of Oct, 1796.

Terpſichore mounts 32 twelve and ſix pounders; complement of men 215.

Killed.—None.

Wounded.—Mr. Richard Hobbs (acting Boatſwain) ſlightly in the foot; John Roberts (Quarter Maſter) loſt his left thigh, and two ſeamen.

Mahoneſa, by the beſt accounts I have been able to collect, had about 30 killed or died of their wounds the day of the action, and about the ſame number wounded, ſeveral of whom are ſince dead.

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On TUESDAY, February, 7th,

At 7 o'clock, will be delivered

The EFFECTS of *AMBITION* and *GUILT*,

Exemplified in the character of

Satan,

As diſplayed by MILTON,

With Recitations of the moſt ſtriking of his ſpeeches and ſoliloquies, and moral and critical obſervations on the character and the author.

On Thurſday,

The above ſubject continued, and exemplified in the Fall of Man

Tickets to be had of Mr. Pouliſon, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, No. 70, S. Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet—Half a dollar each.

Will be publiſhed, on Wedneſday next,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers, price One Dollar and twenty-five cents, elegantly printed on wove paper, and hot-preſſed, by John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The CONSTITUTIONS of the ſeveral States,

With each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations. By WILLIAM SMITH, of South-Carolina, L. L. D and member of the Congreſs of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar. February 6 mwf

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1797.

A late Charleſton paper ſtates Rice to be dull at 11 à 12ſ.

NEW THEATRE.

OTWAY's excellent tragedy, Venice Preſerv'd, was on Friday evening preſented to a faſhionable (and we are ſorry we cannot add crowded) audience; and a more excellent treat than this night's performance, was perhaps never before offered to the lovers of the drama. The tears which were ſo abundantly ſhed, afford the moſt unequivocal proof of the intrinſic merit of this admirable drama, and of the juſtice done it by the performers.

We underſtand that the Preſident of the United States will honor the Theatre with his preſence this evening.

The mournfulneſs of the dreadful cataſtrophe which lately overwhelmed the family of Mr. BROWN, the printer of the Philadelphia Gazette, was heightened by the death of Mr. Brown himſelf, who expired on Saturday morning.

This ſhocking extinction of a whole family, furniſhes matter for ſerious reflection to the moraliſt, and which the giddy and diſſipated ought to improve to their reformation. We truſt it will alſo operate as a cautionary leſſon in reſpect to that reſiſtleſs element which has occaſioned this direful calamity. The remains of Mr. Brown were interred near thoſe of his family, in St Paul's grave-yard.

Dr. Magaw, yeſterday afternoon, delivered, in St. Paul's Church, a moſt affecting diſcourſe, to a very crowded audience, in reference to this moſt diſtreſſing event, from Job, ch. 3 v. 7.

"Lo, let that night be ſolitary; let no joyful voice come therein.

Extract of a Letter from New York, February 3.

"The Packet is arrived which ſailed the 7th of December: as yet, no other news has tranſpired but that Negociations for Peace had ceaſed."

Extract of a letter from Robert Fox Eſq. Conſul of the United States, dated Falmouth (England) Nov. 26. 1796.

"A veſſel arrived to-day from Liſbon and the maſter reports that at Madrid, the populace would not permit Lord Bute to depart; and that the Spaniſh and French Miniſters at Madrid had been inſulted. I have no other authority than the maſter of the Ship; who ſays further, that the houſe of the Spaniſh Miniſter was burnt; but I can hardly think its true."

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARINE LIST.

FROM LLOYD's LIST, from Nov. 1 to 25.

Sailed from Graveſend.

10,	Friends, Calvert,	Virginia
16,	Hope, Dexter,	Boſton
17,	General Pinckney, White,	Charleſton
20,	Fame, Jones,	Philadelphia
23,	Boſton Packet, Tenant,	Charleſton

Arrived at Graveſend

Rebecca, Newel, from		Virginia
Charles, Blount,		do.
Ritſen, Shore,		do.
Mary, Titcombe,		do.
Belvidere, Weeks,		New-York
Ganges, Miller,		do.
North Carolina, Edgire,		do.
Rebecca, Thompſon,		do.
Plato, Lawrence,		do.
Hope, Long,		Charleſton
Federaliſt, Pratt,		do.
Hamilton, Farrell, Potomac Chief, —,		of Maryland, Rotterdam
		At Cowes.
Manchester, Shewell,		Philadelphia
		At Portſmouth.
Aurora, Suter,		Philadelphia
Factor, Kemp,		New-York
		At Falmouth.
Eliza, Beſom,		Virginia
Hopewell, Clark,		Boſton
		At Dover.
Mary, Earle, Active, Blair,	bound to Hamburg	Philadelphia
Peggy, Gorver,		Maryland
		At Cork.
Lavinia, Brown,		New-York
Montpeliere, Dunce,		do.
Eliza, Hamblin,		do.
		At Rotterdam.
Bowen, Dixon,		Virginia
Lexington, M'Kenzie,		do.
Catharine, Ferrady,		Philadelphia
		At Cadiz.
Andromache, Kingſton,		Philadelphia
Alexander, Bayne,		Virginia
Antonella, Hendrickſon,		New-York
Hercules, Breger,		do.
		At Naples.
Five Friends, Jacobs,		Boſton
		At Gibraltar.
Commerce, Coffin,		New-York
		At Belfaſt.
John and Mary, ——,		Virginia
		At Hamburgh.
Juſtinr, Lewis,		New-York
		At Liſbon.
Mary, Percival,		Boſton

The brig Deborah of Hartford, in America, is loſt at Sea.

The Diana, (American) Ingraham, from Liverpool to Georgia, is taken by a cutter privateer and ſent for France. So far Lloyd's liſt.

The ſhip Hannibal, Clouſer, of this port, from Amſterdam to Liſbon, was loſt on the 29th Sept. laſt, near Calais on the French coaſt; captain and crew ſaved.

The ſnow Polly, Hayman, is arrived at Cape Nichola Mole, in 14 days from this port.

DANCING

TAUGHT BY

MRS. *BYRN*,

Of the New Theatre, *To Ladies only.*

THINKING it a great advantage for them to have a *Female Tutor* in that art, pledges herſelf to their parents and friends to take all poſſible care in their inſtruction.

In addition to the Dances taught in Philadelphia, means to teach the Minuet, Minuet de la Cour, Allemand, Gavot, Quadrilles, Strathſpeys, and all Scotch Dances; and above all to pay particular attention to that very neceſſary part *Polite Addreſs*. For particulars enquire of Mrs. BYRN, No. 70 north Eighth-ſtreet. February 6 mwftf

LANDING,

AT Walnut-ſtreet wharf, from on board the ſhip Peggy, captain Elliott, from Bourdeaux,

VIN DE GRAVE, or White Claret, in Hhds and Qr. Caſks

RED CLARET, in Hhds

Ditto in caſes of 24 and 30 bottles each

Green and Souchong TEAS, in quarter cheſts

For ſale by

Rundle & Leech,

No. 9 Walnut-ſtreet.

February 6 mwfcf

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

The public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia.

Feb. 2. eotf.

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to he will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. tth&s.

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth-street,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extensive assortment of the

Most Fashionable GOODS,

And of the best quality, suitable for the season.

At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most Fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

Bank of Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share was declared for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inst.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead, & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

Second Ball.

New Cotilions, Scotch Reels, Contre Dances and a new Quadrille.

MESS. *FRANCIS & BYRNE* beg leave to inform their scholars, friends and the public in general, that their second Ball for this season will be on Tuesday the 7th of February, at O'Ellers's Assembly-Room,—and in addition to their new Cotilions and Reels, will be introduced an entire new QUADRILLE, composed by Mr. Byrne.

Mess. Francis and Byrne propose to give gratuitous attendance at their School-Room, for the instruction of those ladies and gentlemen in their new dances. who mean to honor the ball-room with their presence,—attendance for this purpose after their school hours, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Tickets to be had of Mess. Francis and Byrne, No. 70 north Eighth-street or at O'Ellers's Hotel. Ladies are requested to apply to their female friends, scholars of Mess. F. & B. or as above, at their residence.

N. B. The new dances will not infringe upon the usual routine of the evening.

The days of teaching, for their young pupils, are Thursdays and Saturdays, from three o'clock in the afternoon, 'till six---and on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from six 'till nine, for those of a more advanced age.

*** Private Tuition as usual.

January 28 saw

FOR SALE

By private contract, a very valuable Estate, known by the name of

CHATHAM,

MOST delightfully situated on the north bank of Rappahanock river, opposite the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, consisting of eleven or fifteen hundred acres, as may best suit the purchaser. There is on this estate, a large and well built brick house, containng nine commodious rooms, exclusive of a spacious hall or entry, 22 feet square, two pair of stairs, suitable and convenient passages, and excellent dry cellars. It is placed on a fine healthy eminence, commanding beautiful views in every direction over the towns of Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, and an extensive cultivated country.—The grounds adjoining the house are neatly laid out in pleasure and kitchen gardens interspersed with a variety of scarce trees, a choice collection of flowers and flowering shrubs, and enriched by various sorts of the following fruits, viz apples, pears, walnuts, chesnuts, cherries, peaches, plumbs, nectarines, apricots, grapes, figs, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, and currants; the whole admirably varied by turfed slopes which have been formed by great labour and expence. Bordering upon these improvements, are several lots, in a high state of cultivation, and well set with red clover and orchard grass, from which three heavy crops of hay are taken every year. Adjacent thereto are two large and flourishing orchards; one of well chosen peach trees, the other of apple and pear-trees, selected from the best nurseries in the state. Properly detached from the mansion house are extensive roomy offices of every denomination, viz. a Kitchen and Larder, house-keeper's room and Laundry, with a cellar underneath for a variety of purposes, a store-house and smoke house all of brick, a dairy and spring house of stone. Stables for thirty horses, and coach houses for four carriages. Also a large and well planned farm yard, with barn and granary, a cow house, with separate stalls for thirty-six grown cattle; apartments for fattening veals. muttons and lambs; extensive sheds for sheep, and other arrangements for stock of every description, with a large and convenient receptable for provender, from which they can be furnished without being exposed to the inclemency of the weather. An overseer's house, blacksmith's shop, and quarters sufficient to accommodate in the best manner more than fifty labourers.

The arable lands are so advantageously divided as to afford an opportunity of making a large quantity of Indian corn annually, without bringing the field into similar culture oftner than once in four years; consequently the lands may be improved by keeping up the inclosures during the intermediate years, or may be beneficially fallowed for wheat and other grain at the option of the proprietor.

On the premises there is also a merchant mill with one pair of best French burr stones, and one pair of Cologne; furnished with modern machinery, and now leased for the unexpired term of four years, at 150l per annum, and all grain for the use of the farm, hopper free, which is nearly 100l. more. The mill and miller's house are built of free stone, within a very small distance of navigation, near to which are two or more valuable fisheries, and a well accustomed ferry over the Rappahannock to the town of Fredericksburg. The land contains inexhaustible quarries of free stone near to the river, is plentifully supplied with remarkable fine water and possesses a due proportion of meadow, which by having the command of water may be considerably increased. The roads are good, and the neighbourhood genteel and sociable. In fact, exclusive of an improveable and well conditioned farm, the value and emolument inseparably connected with a mill, ferries, fisheries and quarries eligibly situated; the profits arising from an ice-house inferior to none in the state, and a garden of four acres so abundantly stocked with vegetables of all sorts as to be fully equal to the demand in market, there might be detailed many other advantages, appertaining to the fertility of these lands, which the subscriber conceives it unnecessary to mention, being fully convinced that when examined, it will be found to be a complete, pleasant and healthy residence, possessing beauties and conveniences sufficient to attract the attention of any person desirous of becoming a purchaser.

The motive which induces the subscriber to offer for sale an estate so singularly beautiful and advantageous, is a desire to become an inhabitant of Alexandria, where he can with more ease attend to his interests in the neighbourhood of that city.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few slaves in families, either for plantation or domestic use. A part of the purchase money will be required and the balance made easy, the debt being properly secured.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Chatham, (Virg.) Dec. 19, 1796. 11th—2awzm.

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5. §

CAREY & MARKLAND,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that in compliance with the wishes of their friends, they have determined to publish the first number of

The DAILY ADVERTISER,

On Tuesday next, the 7th of February inst.

Subscriptions and advertisements are received at No. 83, North Second-street, and No. 91, South Front-street.

February 4, 1797.

For Sale,
By George Deschamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work

December 1 §tf

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,

For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.

December 15. dtf

CAMILLA,
Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoress of Evelina and Cecilia, to be comprised in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handsome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, stitched in blue paper, is intended to be published every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the first and second are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subscriptions are received, and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street.

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miss Burney) the celebrated authoress of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels she has already acquired in the literary world. The strength of imagination and elegance of style, displayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will sufficiently recommend to every reader of taste and judgment, the perusal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having perused this interesting publication, presented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thousand pounds sterling, as a testimony of her approbation of the work.

Januory 25 eotf

Houses and Lots for sale,

BY the Subscriber, in the town of West-Chester, Chester county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the great state-road, leading Westward. Viz. No. 1. A two-story Stone House, the corner of High and Gay streets, 40 feet front by 34 feet deep, including a very convenient store-house: the House contains ten well finished rooms, a kitchen and entry: the Lot is 144 feet front on Gay-street, —equal to any stand in West-Chester. No. 2. A two-story stone house adjoining, 27 feet front, containing eleven well-finished rooms, both being ceiled in the garrets, house and lot same depth as the other, a kitchen, &c.—cellars under both houses, with good stables on the lots. These Houses are almost new, done by good workmen, in a masterly manner. No. 3. A Lot 42 feet front. No. 4, 34 feet. No. 5, 44 feet. No. 6, 129 feet, all of them ten rods deep. On two of the above are erected three log and frame houses, two stories high, cellars under the whole, and a small stable to each.

The above Lots are situated near the Court-House. The whole will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 21st and 22d days of February next, at two o'clock, when the conditions will be made known. Possession may be had the first of April next. The Title is indisputable.

JOHN KINNARD.

January 28 §2aw3w

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars		20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.		10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.		15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.		8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.		20,000
39 do. of	500	do.		19,500
80 do. of	200	do.		16,000
200 do. of	100	do.		20,000
300 do. of	50	do.		15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.		500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos		15,000
9,400 do. o	15	do.		141,000
	10,054 Prizes			300,000
	19,946 Blanks			
	30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars			300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner. of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiestet, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr. Sheridan's Race-street, John Hay, North Third-street and Henry Sweyer's, German Town.

January 26 2awtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteton Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

This Day is Published,
By BIOREN AND MADAN,
And to be Sold at their Printing-Office, in Dock-street; by M. Carey, No. 118, Market-street; Thomas Bradford, No. 8, South Front-street, and George Douglass, No. 2, South Third-street,
(Price, neatly bound, two dollars)

AN ENQUIRY
Concerning POLITICAL JUSTICE,
And its Influence on Morals and Happiness,
By WILLIAM GODWIN.

THE reputation of this work is already well established in Europe—It is hardly necessary for an American editor to say more than barely to mention, that the Enquiry concerning Political Justice has ever since its publication been a favorite performance with the friends of republican government. The stile is pure, nervous, and classical; the ideas are strongly marked by an original vein of thinking; and, amongst a multitude of other just and striking passages, the author's delineation of the peculiar infelicities inseparable from the condition of a King, may be pointed out as a most masterly specimen of philosophical disquisition. The latest London edition of this work sells in this city at four dollars and an half.

January 24 d3taw2w

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large assortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, consisting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with seconds, of superior workmanship and elegance; also capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, seconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, brass works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d2m

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works *almost new*, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 273, South Second Street. September 13. ttf tf

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Porcupine's Gazette.

Proposals by WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church, Philadelphia, for publishing a news-paper, to be entitled

Porcupine's Gazette, & Daily Advertiser.

Methinks I hear the reader exclaim; "What! have we not Gazettes enough already?" Yes, and far too many: but those that we have, are, in general, conducted in such a manner that their great number, instead of rendering mine unnecessary, is the only cause that calls for its establishment.

The gazettes in this country have done it more real injury than all its open enemies ever did or can do. They mislead the people at home and misrepresent them abroad. It was these vehicles of sedition and discord that encouraged the counties in the West to rebel; it was they that gave rise to the depredations of Britain, by exciting the people to such acts of violence against that nation, as left no room to doubt that we were determined on war; and it was they, when an accommodation had been happily effected, that stirred up an opposition to it such as has seldom been witnessed, and which was overcome by mere chance. These gazettes it was, that, by misrepresenting the dispositions of the people, encouraged the French to proceed from one degree of insolence to another, 'till at last their Minister braves the President in his chair, and a bullying commander comes and tells us that his only business is to seize our vessels, in violation of a treaty, in virtue of which alone he claims a right to enter our ports: and it is these gazettes that now have the impudence to defend what their falsehood and malice have produced.

I shall be told that the people are to blame; that they are not obliged to read these abominable publications. But they *do read* them; and thousands who read them, read nothing else. To suppress them is impossible; they will vomit forth their poison; it is a privilege of their natures, that no law can abridge; and therefore the only mode left is, to counteract its effects.

This must be done, too, in their own way. Books, or periodical publications in the form of books, may be of some service, but are by no means a match for their flying folios. A falsehood that remains uncontradicted for a month, begins to be looked upon as a truth, and when the detection at last makes its appearance, it is often as useless as that of the doctor who finds his patient expired. The only method of opposition, then, is to meet them on their own ground; to set foot to foot; dispute every inch and every hair's breadth; fight them at their own weapons, and return them two blows for one.

A gazette of this stamp is what I have long wished to see, but I have wished and expected it in vain. Indignation at the supineness of others has at last got the better of all diffidence in my own capacity, and has determined me to encounter the task. People have heard one side long enough; they shall now hear the other.

CONDITIONS.

1. Porcupine's Gazette shall be of the usual size, and the subscription Eight Dollars a year, to be paid at the expiration of each half year.

2. Advertisements will be inserted at half the usual price, which will always be required in ready money.

3. The Censor, containing those pieces from the gazette that may appear worth preserving in a more portable form, with such amplifications and amendments as time may give rise to, shall be published monthly, and each subscriber shall be entitled to a copy, delivered with his paper at the end of the month,

4. If a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained the first number of the Gazette shall appear on, or before the 5th of March.

N. B. A subscription book is now open at my shop, opposite Christ-church, whither gentlemen in the country, who wish to subscribe, are requested to send their names.

Subscriptions are taken at Boston by Mr. James White, bookseller; at Salem, by Mr. Deberry, post-master; at New-Haven by Mr. Beers, bookseller; at Newbury-port, by Mr. E. Blunt, bookseller; at New-York, by Mr. S. Campbell, bookseller; at Baltimore, by Mr. G. Hill, bookseller; at Chester-town, Maryland, by Mr. James Arthur, post-master; at Easton, do. by Mr. Greenbury Neal; at Frederick-town, do. by Messrs. Isaac and John Mentz; at Richmond, Virg. by Messrs. Pritchard and Davidson; at Norfolk, by Messrs. Rainbow and Hannah; and at Charleston, by Mr. Young, bookseller.

Jan. 28. eo1ot.

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]